

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 1

WAR DEADLOCK A POSSIBILITY.

Regarding the various angles of view and shading of the despatches which come from correspondents now on the firing line in Europe, the Detroit Free Press calls attention to a possibility that the great war may result in a manner not generally looked for. Under the heading of "Here's Still Another Possibility," it says:

The toiling war correspondents had to mobilize with some speed but they are engaged all along the line now. Let the meekest whisper of gossip leak out anywhere from the front and it is seized avidly by the corps, amplified or distorted according to office rules and hurried under the ocean or over the land to fill its allotted space in the papers. If the waiting world isn't getting a surfeit of sensations it can't be charged to the correspondents. They have exhausted every phase of possibilities in this war. Except one. Here's a contingency that none of them has described:

It is generally agreed now that we are to have the most frightful war the world ever knew, and imagination has played vividly upon its effects. But it is also generally accepted by the numerous writers that one side or the other must win and the consequent conditions are based upon these alternatives. Teuton or Slav is to win.

There is another possibility. Neither may win and neither may lose and things may be left pretty much as they were.

This could come about through two causes. One would be early mediation, presumably by the United States, as it is about the only power in the world at once neutral and with influence to make its voice heard. Then the situation would be similar to that in the Japan-Russia war when this country effected a cessation of hostilities. The Japs are usually thought of as victors on that occasion but they had not won in the true meaning of the word, for if they had the terms of peace would have been vastly different from the contents of the treaty of Portsmouth. If mediation should stop this European war the situation would revert to much its former conditions.

The other cause that would bring the result suggested would be a discovery after one campaign that neither side could whip the other. Suppose the lines of fortification along the Franco-German boundary should be found impregnable to the two armies and that neither could pierce into the enemy's territory. On the east, suppose that Russia's advance should be checked. The outcome might easily be immediate abandonment of a futile campaign by the allies, and then both east and west there would be a deadlock.

In this event, the game would be what is known in chess as a stalemate.

We are far from offering these suggestions as prophecies, let it be understood. But they are as probable as many of the forecasts the correspondents are making, and we don't see any reason why the news writers should have a monopoly of the guessing.

CAN CONGRESS BE SAVED?

Mr. Charles C. Simons suggests in his campaign statement one point that every congressional candidate ought to make part of his creed, says the Detroit Free Press. He declares for shorter sessions of congress, because the present uninterrupted session is in violation of the spirit of our government and is putting the people's representatives out of touch with the people whom they should intelligently represent.

This has unquestionably been one of the effects of the "Long Parliament" that has been kept in far beyond the usual school hours. Its members do not know what people are thinking and saying. Formerly a congressman was at home most of the year, rubbing shoulders with his constituents every day and learning what they wanted. But this last year and a half the members of congress have been remote from their neighbors and have been living in an atmosphere of bureaucratic ideas where they breathed the air of officialdom.

It has been rather worse in one way than it would have been if such a lengthy session had been held under the old conditions, for not only have the members been kept from the people but the people have been kept from the members. The attack on "lobbying" has prevented the only communication that has been possible between representatives and constituents, and such information as has been allowed to come to the congressmen has first passed censorship and been approved in the executive department, visitors to Washington being permitted only to express their views to the White House lest their insidious influence might act perniciously on congress.

The remedy is in the hands of the legislative branch of the government, which has itself been responsible for the loss of its own prerogatives. But the legislative branch of the next two years will have to be radically different from that of last year if the remedy is to be applied, and it is with the people that the ultimate power rests for correcting this subversion of our governmental system. We need men of more independence in congress, men who know their rights and are able to defend them from executive encroachment. If the people send sturdier representatives to Washington this fall the perilous subordination of congress can be stopped before it goes to too dangerous a length. If they do not, by the end of another congressional term the country might as well dispense altogether with its congressional elections and content itself with naming a president and providing him with a rubber stamp to print on laws the consent of the legislative department.

NO WAR TIME PRICES HERE.

Whatever the effect of war on the prices at which our export crops sell, it has not affected the values of farm produce in the local markets.

Discerning citizens who have cultivated a taste for fresh vegetables, home grown, can be assured by a comparison of today's prices with those of July 25—the last quotations issued previous to the European declaration of war—that the alleged high cost of living has not been affected one way or the other. The disciples of the simple life who give preference to the Hawaiian product can buy these food stuffs cheaper than the imported cold-storage farm produce de luxe sent here from California.

Eggs have gone up ten cents per dozen because this is the season when the hen takes her summer vacation and thinks of changing her summer plumage for the latest fall styles.

Roosters have dropped two and a half cents per pound. All the young ones are off to the wars and the tough old birds who are left find themselves on the bargain counter. Broilers, or flappers, are the same as they used to be, in demand and expensive. Turkeys are down five cents. Next Thanksgiving day, we look back and wish that turkeys could be bought at "war-time" prices.

Chinese ducks are "off" forty cents a dozen. This may be in sympathy with war in the Orient. Irish potatoes are down ten cents. Sweet potatoes and all garden vegetables are the same price as a month ago. Pork, dressed and on the hoof, has gone up one to four cents. This rise is due to the tremendous local losses of pigs from hog cholera and over-feeding. Hides are down one cent. They ought to be going up instead because armies must be shod, and it takes hides to make leather.

THE FIGHTING FORCES IN THE BALKANS.

Interesting at this time is a comparison of the armed strength of the realized Balkan states, now reported to be on the verge of entering the European conflict. Turkey and Bulgaria, both defeated in the recent wars, together with Roumania, are about to cast their lot with Germany and Austria. Serbia and Montenegro the only two of the Balkan coalition in the late war now taking part in the great European struggle, are actively engaged with Austria, and in the event of the other states taking the opposite side, Greece will be immediately drawn into the fray. Both Bulgaria and Turkey have bitter memories of the Grecian success in their last encounters.

Contrary to the general belief, Roumania probably will be able to put the largest army into the field among the Balkan states. The total strength of the Roumanian field army would amount to about 290,000 men, organized into five army corps. The reserve consists of forty battalions and nine batteries, which, when called into service, will add a little more than a corps to the field army.

The Bulgarian army has a total strength of about 280,000 men, divided into fourteen divisions, including reserve divisions organized and trained.

At the present time the Turkish army is in a state of transition and reorganization, and the exact numbers are not known. It consists of fourteen corps and five separate divisions. The total strength at the outbreak of the late Balkan war was 230,000, but the effective army at this time is believed by military experts to be much less than that number.

Against these three Powers will be arrayed Serbia, with an army of about 270,000 men, including reserves, now in the field. The Serbian army is organized into five regular divisions, a cavalry division and five divisions of organized reserves. Fighting with Serbia now is Montenegro with about 40,000 men in the field, opposing the Austrians.

Back of Serbia and Montenegro is Greece with 250,000 men, organized into eleven regular divisions and four divisions of reserves.

In the matter of naval strength, there is little to choose between Turkey and Greece. Turkey has two dreadnoughts, three battleships of old type carrying nine and eleven-inch guns, the armored cruiser Goeben, secured from Germany, carrying eleven-inch guns and the protected cruiser Breslau, also a German ship, with four-inch guns. Two protected cruisers armed with six-inch guns, three torpedo gunboats, eight destroyers and nine torpedo boats constitute the remainder of the Ottoman navy.

The Greek navy consists of one dreadnought, the two battleships recently purchased from the United States, the Mississippi and Idaho, each carrying twelve-inch guns, one battleship mounting nine-inch guns, and three 5000-ton battleships carrying ten-inch guns. Besides this there are fourteen destroyers, seven modern torpedo boats, five older torpedo boats, two submarines and several small craft.

On paper the Greek navy would appear to be the stronger of the two, and in the late Balkan wars, the Greeks defeated the Turks on sea at practically every engagement.

Roumania's navy consists of a 1320-ton protected cruiser, carrying six-inch guns, seven gunboats, six coast guard boats, six first-class and two second-class torpedo boats and four river monitors. This navy is apt to play a very insignificant part in the war.

WHY NOT TAX SUGAR?

It is now apparent, says the San Francisco Post, that the revenues of the country will have to be supplemented by further taxation, to make good the deficiency created through the sudden cutting off of importations from Europe and the consequent decline in collections through the custom house. It is estimated that the deficiency will amount to \$100,000,000 annually during the war period. The Democratic leaders in congress are reported to be contemplating the imposition of duties on coffee and leather in order to make good the revenue loss.

It would seem that the part of sound policy would be to restore at once the duty on sugar and to repeal at once that provision of the present revenue law which provides for the elimination of the sugar duties. Under the old law sugar produced an annual revenue of \$60,000,000 a year; and it will produce fully as much now if the duty is restored.

The shortsightedness of the administration in insisting upon and of congress in obeying its orders placing sugar on the free list is now shown. With the elimination of duties sugar plantations in the South have ceased production in part; some of the machinery has been dismantled and some taken out of the country. The beet sugar plants in some places have shut down permanently and the farmers did not plant beets this year.

Now, with Germany and France at war, the crop of beet sugar in those countries will be short and there will be none for export. England is drawing upon the same sources of sugar supply as the United States and the price of sugar is advancing. With the duty restored, not only will the United States get the needed revenue, but the production of sugar in this country will be encouraged largely. The high prices will result in a considerable expansion of the beet sugar industry, to the general benefit of the country. A sugar duty will aid in the re-establishment and expansion of an American industry. Why not aid American industry?

THE WAR LUST.

Formation of a foreign legion in France, to which hundreds of young men from many countries are flocking, calls attention to one of the dominant influences for drawing men into the ranks, says the Portland Oregonian. That influence is nothing more than thirst for adventure; nothing more than the war lust. John Smith, of the United States of America, wants to shoot and kill Johann Schmidt, of Germany, for no other reason than that in this sport of kings John Smith will be paid and praised for his bloody act rather than condemned and hanged. The restraints of civilization are cast aside, and under the law of might John Smith is permitted to exercise those primitive instincts in his nature that survive the day when forebears revelled in the gory pastime of kill-and-get-killed, a sport which gory forebears indulged without the slightest qualms of conscience.

There is no doubt but that the compelling sentiment of patriotism takes thousands of volunteers into the ranks. Yet it would be interesting to know the relative proportion of patriotism and love of adventure in volunteers—and how much of what we call patriotism is really the dormant war lust quickened into life by the beating drums. Surely it isn't patriotism that takes John Smith of America to the French recruiting office to shoot at Johann Schmidt of Germany.

SWATTED FLIES VALUABLE.

The crusade against the fly is still energetic in spots. The campaign that is educating our people as to the danger of the fly in carrying and spreading communicable diseases is bearing fruit in these same spots. Take Bayonne, N. J. In that place the owner of a moving picture theater offers free admission to any boy or girl who presents fifty swatted flies at the ticket office.

This offer gives swatted flies a money value. Assuming that the regular price of admission to the Bayonne theater is ten cents, it is evident that the manager of that institution is buying dead flies at the rate of five for one cent. This may be considered the established quotation for the present. If the market changes The Budget will hasten to inform its readers.—Troy (New York) Budget.

The mother of a bright young Honolulu lad requests The Advertiser to support Kuhio for renomination and reelection because he has promised to her boy the appointment to Annapolis in 1916. This is the strongest argument in favor of Kuhio that we have heard, and it shows that he at least stands ready to do something for at least one of his constituents, but it is hardly argument enough to convince us that Hawaii should suffer from two years more of neglect. But what a trusting disposition that mother has!

HOMESTEAD ROAD LAW CONDEMNED

Caldwell Shows How Money Is Being Wasted Under Present Conditions.

There are two hundred and ninety-six pages of statistics, recommendations and comment in the report of J. W. Caldwell, former superintendent of public works, for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Among other things, Mr. Caldwell condemns the present law regulating the construction of homestead roads. In fact, he did this in his report covering the year ending June 30, 1913. Under the present method, he contends, the Territory is losing money in being compelled to pay high prices for work because it is necessary to contract for only small projects. Money for road making is available only as it is paid in small amounts by the homesteaders. If it were possible to provide for carrying out the work under large contracts a big saving could be effected and more permanent work assured.

Speaking on this question, Mr. Caldwell says:

Works a Hardship.

"The present method of constructing homestead roads, which is provided for by law, works a hardship on the homesteaders and the Territory. The existing laws only permit money to be spent as it is paid in by the homesteaders. These amounts are usually small, and only short stretches of highways can be constructed. Small contracts always mean correspondingly high prices for the work. If complete highways could be constructed through a given section of homestead land, prior to the opening of the property, the cost of these roads could be proportioned on the basis of the area of each lot. These amounts should be added to the upset prices on the property. The lots under this new method would bring a higher price. After payments were made, the moneys so expended could be returned to a revolving fund, which could be again used in other sections."

"This department would be a much more efficient organization if sufficient appropriations were made to maintain a suitable force of engineers without the necessity of pro-rating their salaries against the allotments for different works. The present method reduces the available money for each contract. Under a permanent organization, comprehensive reports, estimates and plans for proposed public improvements could be submitted to the legislature, thereby placing in their hands sufficient information upon which intelligent action could be taken. Valuable engineering service and advice could always be at the command of the different county governments."

"Would suggest that permanent organization should be as follows:

- "One superintendent of public works.
- "One assistant superintendent of public works.
- "Two engineers, homestead work.
- "Two engineers, reclamation work.
- "One engineer, draftsman.
- "One draftsman.
- "Three roadmen.
- "One chief inspector.
- "Two sub-inspectors.
- "One chief clerk.
- "Two clerks.
- "Two stenographers."

Nineteen Contracts Awarded.

Nineteen contracts for homestead roads were awarded by the department during the year. Of these fifteen contracts had been completed up to June 30, aggregating an expenditure of \$68,070.90. Four contracts remain uncompleted. These will entail an expenditure of \$36,200. Of this sum, \$11,486.66 already has been paid on account. Thus before the end of the present year \$104,270.09 will have been expended for homestead roads in the Territory.

A. C. Wheeler, assistant superintendent of public works upholds Superintendent Caldwell in his contention that the present method of contracting for homestead roads is unsatisfactory. In his report, Mr. Caldwell the assistant superintendent says:

"The tabulated report elsewhere in

the report, shows contracts and money expended for homestead roads.

"This work is usually of an unsatisfactory nature. The funds are invariably too small to construct proper roads and the money available has to be stretched out to construct the length of road required."

"During the last fiscal year, an attempt has been made to standardize homestead road work and with this in view, specifications were drawn up and printed. These specifications call for only macadamized road, since it is rarely possible to construct anything better than this, or in fact, in most cases to do anything more than grading."

"These standard specifications have reduced considerably the office work chargeable against the homestead appropriation and have assisted in facilitating the advertisement of homestead roads."

Law Defeats Own Purpose.

"It will be noted that the law requires all homestead work to be done under contract. In this instance this law often defeats its own purpose, since very small contracts for clearing or light grading can often be done by day labor or agreement much cheaper than under competitive advertised bids."

"Often homesteaders are willing to do the work, but owing to their lack of knowledge of contracting and the forms required, and their isolated positions, they neglect to bid on the work, or for other reasons fail to do so. The larger contractors often do not care to take such small jobs in isolated places, and instances are on record where no bids have been received. The cost of preparing plans and specifications and advertising has thus been wasted."

"I would recommend that the department be allowed to do work with the homesteaders on a cash basis, with other appropriations made by the legislature, that is up to an amount of \$1000. A few of the main roads are mentioned in this report."

Awaolihi Roads.

"A contract was awarded for work in this district for grading roads and constructing retaining walls and storm sewers. This work was completed and plans are now under way for the expenditure of about \$10,000 more. This work is particularly advantageous, since the money has been made available prior to the completed payments by the homesteaders, and is thus in the nature of a refunding sum."

Makiki Slopes Road.

"The prisoners have worked steadily on this road and have completed it to about a mile up Maono Valley. This work has been done under great difficulties, owing to the necessity of advertising for materials for this work."

"Mules and carts and general supplies have finally been purchased by contract, and it is thought that the coming year will show better results than previously."

Assistant Clerk and Two Interpreters To Be Named By Judge Ashford.

Judge Clarence W. Ashford, stated yesterday that he would appoint Joseph K. Callen as the assistant clerk of his court, and Charles A. Hopkins and Charles A. K. Hopkins, father and son, as Hawaiian interpreters of the local circuit court.

"As to the Japanese and Chinese interpreters," said Judge Ashford last night, "I cannot say just yet who will be appointed. I have not made up my mind on this score."

Judge Ashford stated that he had not yet been informed of the action of the bar association which was taken yesterday when it almost unanimously recommended that he reappoint Chester A. Doyle as Japanese interpreter. The story has gone the rounds, however, that the judge had offered this position to Steere G. Noda of the internal revenue department. Raymond Hoo, a young Chinese American of this city, is said to be slated to succeed Farm Cornu as Chinese interpreter.

Huron K. Ashford, son of Judge Ashford, will today take the office of clerk of the first division of the circuit court here, succeeding former Clerk Job Batchelor.

Of about one million four hundred thousand pounds of opium obtained each year by the Astrakhan fabrier, approximately seventy-five per cent is exported.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.

(Island Produce Only)

August 28, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.			Cucumbers, doz.			Green Peas, lb.		
August 28, 1914.					20.			@ 40
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz.	@	.55						@ 8
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz.	@	.40						@ 4
Hens, lb.	@	.25						@ 4
Roosters, lb.	@	.20						@ 2 1/2
Broilers, lb.	@	.35						
Turkeys, lb.	@	.30						
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	@	.30						
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	@	5.00						
Live Stock—Live Weight.			Fresh Fruit.					
Hogs, 100-150 lbs., lb.	@	.14	Bananas, Chinese bunch	20	@	40		
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb.	@	.13	Bananas, cooking bunch	75	@	1.00		
Dressed Weight.			Figs, 100	@	.80			
Pork, lb.	@	.20	Oranges, Hawaiian	100	@	.75		
Mutton, lb.	@	.10	Limes, Mexican, 100		@	.60		
Beef, lb.	@	.10	Pineapples, doz.		@	.75		
Calves, lb.	@	.12	Strawberries, lb.		@	.20		
Irish, lb.	@	1.50	Beans, Dried.					
Sweet, red, lb.	1.00 @	1.25	Red Kidneys, lb.		@	4		
Sweet, yellow, lb.	1.00 @	1.25	Calico, lb.		@	4		
Sweet, white, lb.	1.00 @	1.25	Small Whites, lb.		@	5		
Vegetables.			Grain.					
Beans, string, lb.	@	3/4	Corn, small yellow, ton.		@	40.00		
Beans, lima in pod, lb.	@	2 1/2	Corn, large		@	36.00 @ 39.00		
Beets, doz. bunches	@	30	Miscellaneous.					
Cabbage, lb.	@	2 1/2	Charcoal, bag		@	30		
Carrots, doz. bunches	@	40	Hides, wet-salted—					
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.75 @	2.00	No. 1, lb.		@	14 1/2		
			No. 2, lb.		@	13 1/2		
			Kips, lb.		@	14 1/2		
			Sheep Skins, each	15	@	20		
			Goat Skins, white, each	10	@	20		

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all kinds of marketing of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753, Storeroom 112 Queen street, near Maunaloa. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEP.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

URGE INSPECTION OF SEA PRODUCTS

System Now in Practice Is Declared To Be Menace To Public Health.

The appointment of fish inspectors was the subject of a strong resolution adopted by the board of health yesterday. A. L. C. Atkinson, president of the Pacific Fishing Company, the present lessee of the Fishmarket, wrote a letter to Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, calling his attention to the fact that there is no longer any official inspection of sea-food offered for sale at the market. He asked that the service generously rendered by the board be continued by his company and for the conservation of the public health. A. W. Hansen, federal food inspector, has made the same recommendation.

Controlled by Counties.

Dr. Pratt said that the inspection of fish was taken away from the board of health by the legislature and definitely placed in the control of the counties. He consulted the Governor, who said that he would not take the case up to Mayor Fern, but he has not done so yet. Two sanitary inspectors were taken out of work and put at the market but this was only temporary as there is no appropriation that can be used to pay their salaries through September. These inspectors have condemned over 1600 pounds of fish absolutely unfit for human food, during the last three weeks. The board adopted a resolution presented by Arthur R. Keller requesting the supervisors to undertake immediately the specific duties of fish inspection as provided by law. The board will also present this matter to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce health committee.

Fountain Must Be Moved.

Rev. John W. Wadman and George W. Pary of the anti-saloons league appeared before the board and requested that the care of the drinking fountain across from the U. S. C. A. be given to the Boy Scouts. The question was thoroughly discussed and the board voted not to permit the fountain to be again used in its present location. If the Anti-Saloons league will move the fountain some place where there is light, or where it can be cared for by responsible parties, the board members said they might reconsider their decision, but in the present location the fountain is a nuisance. It would also have to be connected with the sewer and not with the gutters, or storm sewer they said.

To Discard Waste Question.

The board voted to call a special meeting next week invite the management of all of the pineapple canneries to attend to discuss the disposition of the waste from the factories. Dr. Pratt said that under the present practice some satisfactory method of getting rid of the waste he will close the factories.

Youthful Players and Bijou Patrons Exchange Alohas At Final Program.

A pretty and graceful exchange of alohas was extended last night at the Bijou Theater at the concluding performance in Honolulu of the Juvenile Bostonians. The youthful performers were greeted by one of the largest audiences of their eight weeks' engagement, and they worked as they had never worked before in extension of their appreciation.

In response admirers in the audience fairly showered the juveniles with flowers and presents. The blooms ranged from tiny little blossom bouquets to magnificent rose showers; the presents from a box of candy to mandarin coats and rare Hawaiian jewels. Friends of the young players passed over the footlights five hundred dollars of presents, at a conservative estimate.

Little Halcyon Clark was the big hit of the evening and on the occasion of her first appearance on the stage she was recalled fully a dozen times. The loads of flowers and packages were so great that the little mite was compelled to call on two other girls of the company to help her carry the offerings off the stage.

Dodie Canfield, Ina Mitchell, Billie O'Neill, Patsie Henry, Alice O'Neill, Magel Hintz, Stubby Myling, Bee Myling, Lottie Clark, also all flower bedecked, could not hide the quivers in the voice and the frog in the throat when they responded to encores.

Governor Issues Proclamation.

Settling Question In Controversy.

All doubts as to whether Governor Pinkham would or would not declare September 12—Primary Election Day—a legal holiday were settled yesterday when the Governor sent to The Advertiser for publication a proclamation making the day a legal holiday. The proclamation is printed in the advertising section of The Advertiser today.

It was only after mature deliberation and weighing of all the arguments pro and con that Governor Pinkham decided on making primary election day a holiday this year. The next legislature probably will amend the direct primary act in such a manner as to make the day a legal holiday hereafter.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.